

PINEY WOODS PLANTER.

CONGRESSIONAL DEGRADATION.—The scenes in Congress growing out of the Duncan and Stanley quarrel, have perhaps disgraced that body beyond precedent. The published speech of Stanley, which it is plain was never delivered, is nasty, Duncan's publication in the *Globe* is coarse and ruffianly, and the comments of the *Madisonian* are filthy.

The "common cry of curs" who assailed Duncan in the House, charging him with securing himself under the duelling law, have perhaps let the cat out of the bag and disclosed the secret of their own sudden valour. Nothing has transpired to show that Duncan is not equal to the whole of them in courage both physical and moral; and when Mr. Elmore, an undoubted gentleman, condescended to enter the yelling arena, how amusing was the cowering retreat into which his presence awed and rebuked them! They could not have brought forward a better argument against the Duelling Law, than to show to what rowdy ebullitions the impunity it secures, encourages them.—*Charleston Mercury.*

LATE FROM TEXAS.—The Texian steam ship-of-war *Zavala*, Capt. Heritac, arrived at New Orleans on the 18th from Galveston, bringing papers from that place to the 21st March. The *New Orleans Bulletin* of the 29th inst., in alluding to the news brought by this arrival, says:—"Emigration is on the increase; and those who come, are not the vicious, the idle, the rapacious speculator, but mostly men who wish to settle permanently in the country; and while they seek their own, contribute to advance the general prosperity. In Galveston, a hundred buildings were going up, embracing hotels, academies and private dwellings. One or two cotton presses were in contemplation; and any estimate of the probable improvement of the approaching summer might excite ridicule from persons abroad. Such an animated appearance as its harbor presented, would not do discredit to some of the important seaports of the U. States. As many as three steamships, six steamboats, and a number of square rigged vessels and schooners were busily engaged in loading and unloading. Large quantities of cotton were arriving for exportation to Liverpool, and preparations making for an extensive trade with England."

The steamer *San Jacinto*, on her way from Galveston to Houston, the 20th inst., came in collision with the steamboat *Rufus Putnam*, and sunk in the bay, on four miles below Harrisburgh. The river being shallow, the water did not rise above the upper deck. The cargo was valuable. No lives were lost.—*Free Trader.*

FROM MAINE.—By way of New Orleans we have dates from New York to the 21st March. The latest news from Augusta, (the seat of government of Maine,) is to the 18th, being one day later than published yesterday. The following, which we take from the *New Orleans Picayune* of Saturday, are the only items worth extracting:

"A large body of British troops were concentrating at Madawaska. A part of the 11th regiment had already arrived, as also a part of the 69th; and the balance were on their way. In addition eight hundred and fifty New Brunswick militia have been drafted, and a part of them are ordered into service for garrison or barracks duty."

The Governor—all the Members of Congress with one exception, and a large majority of the Maine Legislature, have signed an application to the President, in favor of the appointment of Daniel Webster as the Special Minister to Great Britain."

AMERICAN POLITENESS.—The cheerful, unintermitting civility of all gentlemen travellers throughout the country is very striking to a stranger. The degree of consideration shown to women is, in my opinion, greater than is rational or good for either party; but the manners of an American stage-coach might afford a valuable lesson and example to many classes of Europeans who have high opinions of civilization. I never saw any manner so repulsive as that of many American ladies on board of steamboats—every thing is said and done without the least trust or cheerfulness—a consequence of the ladies being petted and humored as they are.—*Miss Martineau.*

FROM THE FRONTIER.

It seems that there has been a great excitement in New Brunswick and Nova Scotia in consequence of the course of Maine. The Provincial Assembly of the latter have voted eight thousand men, and one hundred thousand pounds, to aid New Brunswick in maintaining exclusive jurisdiction over the disputed territory. The *New York correspondent* of the National Intelligencer imputes this excessive zeal to the expectation, on the part of the Provincials, that it will produce a vast expenditure of money on the part of Great Britain, in that section of her dominions.—*Globe.*

"What are you hollering for when I am riding by?" said a purse-proud nabob to a saucy urchin in the street. "Humph! what are you riding by for when I'm hollering?" was the quick retort.

ITEMS.

The Hon. R. J. Walker and lady arrived at this city yesterday, on board the steamer *Edward Shippen*, and took lodgings at the City Hotel.—*Free Trader.*

"STEALING THE LIVERY OF HEAVEN TO KEAVE THE DEVIL IN."—A federal paper proposes that the Whigs drop their present name and assume that of *Democrat*! If they would drop their principles, there might be some hope for them. But no; they never pretend to change any thing but their name. The name of *Democrat* would be as much as they could stomach; Democratic principles would not go down with them no way you could fix it.—*Boston Post.*

The whole number of members of the Methodist E. Church in the United States, is 720,625.

"Every woman that loves her husband," says Dr. Hunter, "always lays on her right side."

We are inclined to think the doctor is correct.

A QUAKER WOMAN'S SERMON.—Dear Friends. There are three things I very much wonder at; the first is, that children should be so foolish as to throw up stones, brickbats, and clubs into fruit trees to knock down fruit if they would let it alone it would fall itself. The second is that men should be so foolish and even so wicked as to go to war and to kill one another; if they would only let one another alone, they would die of themselves; and the third and last thing which I wonder at is, that young men should be so unwise as to go after the young women, if they would only stay at home the young women would come after them.

UNNATURAL.—Archibald L. Bates was executed at Bennington, Vt., on the 9th Feb. for the murder of his brother's wife. He shot her with a rifle through a window while she was sitting nursing her infant. He confessed his crime after being sentenced. Among those who remonstrated to the Governor against commuting the punishment of Bates, were his father, mother and sister.

The American Consul at Leghorn, holds his office by the appointment and under the hand of our first President, Washington; being the only man living that can exhibit the signature of the Father of his Country as the seal of his office. Miss Hall, in her "Rambles in Europe," says it is more than half a century since he looked upon his native land.

The Missouri House of Representatives, by a vote of 43 to 28, have passed resolutions in favor of the sub-treasury. So we go.

DUELING.—The President has approved and signed the bill to prevent and punish duelling in the District of Columbia.

L. F. CALHOUN has resigned the office of Bank Commissioner.

SAMUEL J. GHOLSON and HENRY R. CARTER have resigned their seats in the House of Representatives.

If the world says you are wise or good, ask yourself if it be true.

AN EVIDENCE OF SMARTNESS.—"What kind of a fellow is—?" said a chap the other day to Flam.

"Smart—very smart," said the wag.

"How so? How do you call him smart?"

"Why, he has been living two years, to my knowledge, without earning the first red cent and had no capital to commence with. If that isn't an evidence of smartness I don't know what is."

FONDNESS OF CHILDREN FOR THEIR PARENTS.—The children of the poorer people are generally much fonder of their parents than those of the rich are of theirs; this fondness is reciprocal; and the cause is, that the children of the former, have from their very birth, had a greater share than those of the latter—of the personal attention, and of the never ceasing endearments of their parents.

REMARKABLE COINCIDENCE.—All the travellers on their return from Washington tell the same thing, viz: that Mr. Van Buren's re-election is about certain. It also expected that there will be one more paper money explosion and panic before the election in 1840. The mischief makers must be on their guard. The people are getting tired of panic; and they will tolerate no more suspensions. If the Whig party cannot keep alive, without recurrence to the "reign of terror," the people are ready to say, let it explode.—*Providence (R. I.) Herald.*

The London Age says there are two very distinct classes of society in England—nobility and ability.

NOAHISM.—"Father, give me the New Orleans Bee." "Why the Bee, my son?" "Because it is the biggest paper in the world, and capital to make kites."

ELOQUENCE.—The following language was used by a public speaker in describing his future prospects:

"Then shall I ride forth, with the moon for my chariot, and the sun shall be my crown—for me a mantle of glory shall be woven of the stars of heaven, and princes and potentates of earth shall be the bearers of my train. Thus shall I go forward in triumph to the golden gates of paradise, smoking a common negar."

NATCHEZ MONEY MARKET.

Corrected weekly from the Natchez Free Trader.

BANK NOTES.	
SPECIE PAYING BANKS.	
Commercial Bank, Natchez,	par
do. do. branches,	par
Mississippi Rail Road Co. Natchez,	par
do. do. branches,	10 a 12 dis
Agricultural Bank of Mississippi,	par
do. do. branches,	par
Planters' Bank, Natchez,	par
do. do. branches,	10 a 12 dis
Bank of Port Gibson,	8 a 10 dis
Rodney Bank,	8 a 10 dis
West Feliciana Rail Road,	8 a 10 dis
Commercial Bank, Columbus,	10 a 12 dis
Bank of Lexington,	10 a 12 dis
Commercial Bank, Manchester,	10 a 12 dis
Mississippi Union Bank,	10 a 12 dis
NON-SPECIE PAYING.	
Commercial and Rail Road Bank, and branches, (Vicksburg),	25 a 30 dis
Lake Wash. & Deer Creek R. R. Co.	25 a 30 dis
Grand Gulf Rail Road Bank,	17 a 18 dis
Bank of Vicksburg,	25 a 30 dis
Water Works, Vicksburg,	25 a 30 dis
Tombigby Rail Road Banking Co.	40 a 45 dis
Citizens' Bank Madison county,	30 a 35 dis
Brandon Rail Road and branch,	60 a 65 dis
Aberdeen and Pontotoc Company,	50 dis
Benton & Manchester R. R. Co.	50 a 60 dis
Bank of Grenada,	75 dis
UNCHARTERED BANKS.	
Real Estate, Columbus,	45 a 50 dis
do do Hinds county,	30 a 35 dis
Mississippi Shipping Co.	15 a dis
FOOT NOTES.	
Natchez Banks,	10 a 15 dis
Rodney Bank,	20 a 25 dis
Manchester Bank,	20 a 25 dis
Com & R R Bank, Vicksburg,	20 a 25 dis
Bank of Lexington,	25 a 30 dis
Bank of Port Gibson, issued 1838,	30 a 25 dis
FRAID.	
Planters Bank of Aberdeen.	

PLANTER.

LIBERTY, SATURDAY, APRIL 6, 1839.

We have been requested to announce E. M. DAVIS, as a candidate for re-election to the office of Clerk of the Circuit Court of Amite county, at the ensuing election, in November next.

DEMOCRATIC STATE RIGHTS NOMINATIONS.

FOR GOVERNOR.

A. G. McNUTT.

SECRETARY OF STATE.

Barry W. Benson.

ADDITOR.

Augustus C. Saunders.

STATE TREASURER.

Samuel Craig.

CONGRESS.

A. G. Brown & J. Thompson.

Appointments by the President of Texas.

Gen. Henry S. Foote, of Hinds county, Mississippi, Secretary of the Treasury.

Gen. Dunlap, late Secretary of the Treasury, Minister to the United States.

SUSPENSION.—The Commercial Bank of Vicksburg suspended payment of its notes on the 21st ult. Thus we go!

NEW PAPER.—We have received the first No. of the "Bowie Knife." It is a very neat sheet—the mechanical part is well executed. And the editorial is numerous, clear and spirited. Hon. John Wall is agent, in this place, for the "Bowie Knife."

Port Gibson Correspondent.—A. S. Clark, Esq., has purchased this journal, and Mann Bolter, Esq., the former editor, retires. The Correspondent is to occupy the neutral ground in future.

The Whigs have nominated Edward Kent for the office of Governor, of Maine.

The Court House, in Clinton, La., was consumed by fire on the morning of the 26th ult., being lost to the work of an incendiary. The ex-Sheriff Robins, we are informed, lost papers of much value.

What has become of the Clinton Democrat, we have not seen a copy of that valuable sheet for weeks! Friends, Hodges & Nunn, what is the matter?

The Clinton and Port Hudson Rail Road Bill has become a law; being carried by a legal majority over the Governor's veto. We learn from the Feliciana Republican, that much joy and gladness have been expressed in that joyous town. A dinner and ball are an anticipation.

"There is a time to mourn and a time to rejoice."

"For the last twelve months, (says the Republican,) we have enjoyed the benefit of a circulating medium so exclusively our own, that it was confined to the precincts of our own Parish, and hardly transferable from one pocket to another, at that."

HARMONY OF FEELING.—The motley self-styled Whig! whether Masonic or Anti-Masonic, Abolition or Anti-Abolition, Conservative or Federal, are all opposed to each other on the fundamental principles of national policy. This combination of inconsistencies is only held together by the feeble hands of opposition—the only thing they have in common. Having no great principle round which they revolve, and to which they are attached, they are tossed about by every wind of doctrine. They agree in one, and in but one thing and that is in opposing the present administration. Their cry is down with Van Buren! Should he go down, who will ascend? "There's the rub!" Shall it be Daniel Webster, who, as S. S. Prentiss says, "slew the hydra nullification?" Will the Nullifiers or Conservative Whigs support this decided—acknowledged federalist? Can they give their support to his tempter, Henry Clay; the father of the mis-named American System; that in its operations came nigh severing the bands that hold our happy country together? Can we for a moment believe that the American people, especially those of the South, are prepared to give their support to these men, or to Harrison, of abolition notoriety? We cannot believe it; tho' they are called on to support these standing candidates of the Whig party, who have been tried in the balance by the people, (one of them more than once,) and found wanting.

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COMMERCIAL CONVENTION.—This Convention will meet on the 15th inst., at Charleston, S. C., to consider and adopt such means as may best promote the great object of direct Southern trade. Mississippi has appointed some men to that Convention whose talents would do honor to any assembly, and whose devotion to Southern interest cannot be doubted.

SPECIAL MISSION.—The National Intelligencer of a late date, says: "Not yet hearing of the designation of any citizen by the Executive for the Special Mission to London, (suggested by the appropriation for that purpose by Congress,) we are confirmed in the belief that no such appointment will be made for the present."

DEFINITIONS NOT FOUND IN ANY DICTIONARY.

Hard Times.—Sitting on a counter reading S. S. Prentiss' Speech on defalcation, &c.

Time Progressing.—A yankee, cute and young, with reins and whip in hand, driving Southward from the land of steady habits, with wooden clocks.

General Society.—That circle where honest merit is despised, and the wealthy, worthless rake honored and caressed.

Politicians.—Fellows who learn all they know from the speeches of the federal champions, Wise, Prentiss, Menifee, &c., and from the "Louisville Journal."

Friend.—One who borrows your money and gets you bound for his debts, and gives leg bail for his honesty.

Stern Justice.—Jurors sleeping while the witnesses are giving testimony in a case of murder.

Dandy.—A thing that takes more time in fixing the outside of the head, than storing the inside of doubtful gender, and though not a woman, gives strong proof that it is not a man.

Tender Affection.—Making love with purse in hand. This made, never fails, but with one class, and that is the only class worth having.

The character of the Whig or Federal Press.—It is an unpleasant task, but one that we are often called on to perform, to expose the shameful conduct of, and course pursued by these organs of federalism. The present fallen condition of the federal press is so well known that it is now scarcely necessary to say a word on the subject. Can that party, composed of federalism, abolitionism and apostates from democracy, expect to convince the people that they are deserving confidence, when they describe each other in the following manner? If their testimony is good for any thing, they are fit subjects for the Penitentiary or the gallows. The federal editors know, and can describe each other, and those acquainted with their characters must own that they are drawn to the life. In proof of this we submit the subjoined sketches, by themselves.

The American—by the Evening Star.

"The American never fights for pay. Probably not. Some soldiers are not worth pay; but the American strikes for higher and more dangerous object; and seeks to influence the proceedings of the whig legislature and the action of the common council, for the benefit of a very large concern in this city, which is of more consequence to the American than the mere possession of office. (We saw this in the war made on the banks by the last whig legislature, in the uncalculated attacks on the Bank of the United States and its agency in London, in the studied coldness and ill-will of the common council towards old Democrats, which last year nearly lost us the city; and in saddling the whig party with the curse of abolition. These are the influences of a oblige, of which the New York American is the head—a grasping at power and influence, not the application for a solitary office."

That's the way one Whig editor talks to another! And again:

The American—by the Madisonian.

"THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.—Now that the election has terminated in New York in the success of the anti-sub-Treasury party, the paper, which professes to be opposed to the administration, has undertaken to prescribe Mr. Tallmadge, to whom the opposition are mainly indebted for their overwhelming majorities. We are not surprised at this, nor do we regret it. It is the natural ebullition of its malignant fanaticism, ultra federalism, abolitionism, and its organic disease of impracticability. We do not regret it, because it will hasten the termination of what little remnant of political influence that paper before possessed. It will bring it to its proper level of political contempt." &c. "While on the subject of reminiscences of the past, it might as well have extended its recollection to the Dartmoor prison massacre, and refresh itself with a home example of the pertinency and propriety of reminiscences. If it has discov-

ered one instance of 'misfortune, synonymous with crime,' it would then have discovered another synonymous with inhumanity and treason. But we leave it to the mercy and justice of its city contemporaries."

How these pinks of modern Whiggery lash each other! It is well that there is no decent person concerned. We care little which whips—an honest man would have no chance with any of them.

The Courier and Enquirer is thus rapt by the Madisonian.

"We look for some other cause for this sudden exuberance of venom, beyond the ostensible defence of the American. Else why does the voice break forth at this late hour, like the peal from the long nose of the country chorister after the choir had ceased? The truth is the Conservative platform will as little accommodate loco foco whigs as loco foco Tories, but is broad enough, as the Evening Star justly remarks, to sustain every republican of '98, and the people of the Union are beginning to understand it."

The Madisonian—by the Courier and Eng.

"The forgoing extracts from the Madisonian, have been lying on our table for some days; and while we experience no other feeling than contempt for the folly which could prompt the editor of that paper to assume the tone and bearing of a leader and dictator of the Whig party and Whig presses, we have entertained doubts whether the article in question was worthy of a passing remark. Upon reflection however, we cannot look upon the Madisonian except as the mere puppet of those who established it, and by whose purses and countenance it lives, speaks, and has its being."

"The arrogance of the—for years past, is equally proverbial; and now behold the Madisonian—the offspring of charity, and dependent from day to day upon the bounty of its party—impudently impugn the motives of whig presses on subjects with which it has no concern, and which are in fact, beyond its ability properly to understand, or appreciate. When a Printer was to be elected to the present Congress, we were in Washington, and the editor of the Madisonian knows how much or how little we had to do with his success. That contest is still fresh in the minds of our readers; but it appears that the Madisonian editor has managed to forget that although he received the Whig vote and thereby the appointment, not one out of twenty of those who supported him, knew who he was, or took even the trouble to enquire whether he had ever rendered any service to the party or country or whether he was capable or not of penning an editorial."

Now, according to Whig logic, though opposed to each other, they are all right! How men can affiliate and act harmoniously together, entertaining such opinions of each other, is hard to understand, but so it is! Their consort of action is astonishing indeed!!!

DEFALCATIONS.—With a view of prejudicing the people against the President of their choice, and those officers nominated by him and placed in office by and with the advice and consent of the Senate; the federal papers are with more spunk than prudence—more feeling than philosophy; (for it seems they have forgot Bond's Speech on this subject, and its effect generally on the last fall election, especially in his own State,) building their hopes of success, as they always do, on the ignorance of the people. In proof of this position, we refer to the mis-named Whig prints, in nearly all of them can be found the exaggerated and false statements of the federal bullies in Congress. To prove the base rascality and deceit thus attempted to be played off on public credulity—the unfounded falsehoods thus charged—it is only necessary to refer to the speech of S. S. Prentiss, the tempter of Wise, and abettor in the murder of Cilley.—Prentiss succeeded in making out a few hours of abusive harangue on the defalcation of Col. Spencer. But Spencer, it appears, from a letter signed by Levi Woodbury, IS NOT and NEVER WAS a defaulter on the Government books.—Will those minions of federal Whiggery, who, to gratify the malice of their hearts by traducing the officers of the government, gave currency to this falsehood of Prentiss', contradict it? As lovers of truth they are in duty bound so to do. But a lie well stuck to with that party is as good as truth.

We allude to the case of Spencer as one in point, and could show many others. How long will the people allow such men as Prentiss and Wise to waste the public treasure in such a manner? Do they send men to Congress to state falsehoods and make false charges against innocent and honest men?

We purpose giving Woodbury's letter and further remarks in our next, and will conclude this by the annexed from one of our exchange papers:

MORE FACTS FOR THE PEOPLE ON DEFALCATIONS.

In the tirades of abuse on the President and the Secretaries, or the Treasury Department, not for committing defaults or causing losses, but for imputed negligence or indulgence to others, mark the stratagems of the opposition.

1. They seldom censure the real defaulters, because they were whigs or conservatives, such as Swartwout, Miles King, George Bruin, Captain James Munroe, Andrew and James Erwin, Tobias Watkins, Joseph Wingate, and a host of others. They consist, in all, of thousands on thousands, before General Jackson's administration, as we have shown in another article.

2. As to the censure cast for not detecting them sooner, or for any indulgences, why not censure the former Presidents and Secretaries for all the much greater losses and defaults under them? Let it be remembered, also, that all of these enormous defalcations happened under the United States Bank and State Bank system of deposits.

3. Note, also, that when three or four individual officers may have had short time allowed to pay over money, more than sixty banks were allowed six months' time to pay over their defaults, and to an amount at first exceeding twenty millions. Afterwards, Congress allowed them a year or two more. But there is no censure for favors to the banks, through individuals must be executed worthwhith on mere suspicion!

4. Where cases are particularized, like Boy's, Reckless's, Linn's, Harris's, let it turn out on inquiry, that neither Spencer nor Reckless were ever defaulters on the books of the Department, but have paid over all balances; and that Harris, Boyd, and Linn, were required, by letter, to pay their balances, as is usual in the first instance; and when they neglected to do it, or to offer satisfactory reasons for postponement, they were removed, or compelled to resign. Let the people look to facts! and see if there was any wrong in this, and brand the unworthy motive for so much contumely.

REMOVAL.—The office of the Piney Woods Planter has been removed to No. 4, Broad St.—the building formerly occupied by Van Norman & McManus, opposite the public square.

A LEGAL FUN.—In a trial where an old woman was witness, being called on to prove a "tender made" of money. The old lady gave rather an equivocal testimony; upon which Mr. Wise, counsel for the plaintiff, who opposed Fessel on the occasion handed him this couplet, written with his pencil:

"Fessel forbear!—THAT TOUGH OLD JADE,
Can never prove—'A TENDER MADE'!"

We have nothing of importance from the Northern frontier; preparations for war are still going on.

A gentleman of our acquaintance, whose nose and chin are both very long, and by the loss of teeth, these members approximate in a most portentous manner, was told "I am much afraid, friend, your nose and chin will fight." "I have my fears on that score myself," said the old man, rather gravely, "for a good many words have already passed between them."

The Connecticut election for Governor and members to Congress, took place on Monday the 1st inst.

Mr. & Mrs. Drury give their celebrated performances, at the Liberty Hotel, on Monday evening, the 8th inst. They have exhibited in this place before, and gave general, indeed, we believe, universal satisfaction. No doubt they will receive a liberal patronage from the people of Liberty and vicinity.

QUERY.—Has any one of our friends met one individual who speaks in justification of the representatives from this county, who, forgetful of their honesty and that sacred trust conferred to them by their constituents, left us unrepresented in the State Legislature, full one-third of the session? The Brandon money was not worth their valuable services!!!!

For the Piney Woods Planter.

MA. EDITOR.—When attending lectures, which has lately become a favorite mode of imparting knowledge, it was my habit to take down with my pencil the heads and most interesting and important parts of the lectures. These, together with my own notions, reflections and gleanings, I arranged in a note, or common-place book.—Thus winnowing from the chaff that only which is useful or ornamental. Now I find myself in possession of an Encyclopedia in miniature—an epitome of the most useful and curious topics of the age.

This general cabinet is composed of the pure bullion of science and literature, divested of the large masses of ore and dross.

As, in many instances, matter and language are condensed, and much profitable and pleasing reading given in few words; I doubt not but the readers of the Planter will read with interest, portions of my "note book," which I intend to send you from time to time for publication.

FROM A STUDENT'S NOTE BOOK.

NO. 1.

The chief modes by which knowledge is obtained, are Experience, Practice, Testimony, Reasoning, &c. The first is a good teacher, but imparts his lessons too late, generally, to be of service; besides the lessons cost the people much.

Books and Friends often impart to youth that knowledge which "experience & practice" teach to age. Those who have paid dearly for knowledge in the school of "experience" and "practice," can impart it best to others. But none should receive it without submitting it to "testimony,"—to realize and make the knowledge theirs; and here we must call to our aid "Reason."

HISTORY.—First—of events and facts. This branch of History is divided into Ecclesiastical, including Sacred Narrative, i. e., that contained in the Bible and the Church History—narrative of events connected with professors of religion from the time of St. John, the divine, to the present period.